

## 805 KAR 3:010. Definitions.

RELATES TO: KRS 351.010, 352.010

STATUTORY AUTHORITY: KRS Chapter 13A, 351.070

NECESSITY, FUNCTION, AND CONFORMITY: This administrative regulation establishes definitions of important terms used in the administrative regulation of the operation of surface coal and clay mines, which include strip and auger mining operations.

Section 1. Definitions. (1) "Accepted" means tested and approved for a specific purpose by a nationally recognized safety agency.

(2) "Active workings" means any place in a coal or clay mine where miners are normally required to work or travel in the performance of their duties.

(3) "American Table of Distances" means the current edition of "the American Table of Distances for Storage of Explosives" published by the Institute of Makers of Explosives.

(4) "ANFO" means ammonium nitrate-fuel oil mixtures.

(5) "Barricaded" means obstructed to restrict the passage of persons, vehicles or flying materials.

(6) "Berm" means a pile or mound of material capable of restraining a vehicle; also a shelf, ledge, or material placed to contain loose slope material.

(7) "Blasting agent" means a cap insensitive chemical composition or mixture consisting of fuel and oxidizer and no explosive ingredient but which can be made to detonate when initiated with a high strength explosive primer.

(8) "Blasting area" means the area near blasting operations in which concussion or flying material can reasonably be expected to cause injury.

(9) "Blasting cap" means a detonator containing a charge of detonating compound, which is ignited by electric current or the spark of a fuse and used for detonating explosives.

(10) "Blasting circuit" means electric circuits used to fire electric detonators or to ignite an igniter cord by means of an electric starter.

(11) "Blasting switch" means a switch used to connect a power source to a blasting circuit.

(12) "Box-type magazine" means a small, portable magazine used to store limited quantities of explosives or detonators for short periods of time in locations at the mine which are convenient to the blasting sites at which they will be used.

(13) "Capped fuse" means a length of safety fuse to which a detonator has been attached.

(14) "Capped primer" means a package or cartridge of explosives which is specifically designed to transmit detonation to other explosives and which contains a detonator.

(15) "Combustible" means capable of being ignited and consumed by fire.

(16) "Company official" means a member of the company supervisory or technical staff.

(17) "Competent person" means a person having abilities that fully qualify him to perform the duty to which he is assigned.

(18) "Detonating cord" or "detonating fuse" means a flexible cord containing a core of high explosive.

(19) "Detonator" means a device containing a small detonating charge that is used for detonating an explosive, including but not limited to blasting caps, exploders, electric detonators, and delay electric blasting caps.

(20) "Distribution box" means a portable apparatus with an enclosure through which an electric circuit is carried to one (1) or more cables from a single incoming feedline, each cable circuit being connected through individual overcurrent protective devices.

(21) "Electric blasting cap" means a blasting cap designed for and capable of being initiated by means of an electric current.

(22) "Electric grounding" means to connect with the ground to make the earth part of the circuit.

- (23) "Employee" means a person who works for wages or salary in the service of an employer.
- (24) "Employer" means a person or organization employing one (1) or more persons to work for wages or salary.
- (25) "Explosive" means any chemical compound, mixture or device the primary or common purpose of which is to function by explosion and include black powder, dynamite, nitroglycerine, fulminate, and ammonium nitrate when mixed with a hydrocarbon plus high explosive ingredients.
- (26) "Face or wall" means that part of any mine where excavating is progressing or was last done.
- (27) "Flammable" means capable of being easily ignited and of burning rapidly as defined by the National Fire Protection Association.
- (28) "Highway" means any public road or travelway used by the general public.
- (29) "Ignited cord" means a fuse, cordlike in appearance, which burns progressively along its length with an external flame at the zone of burning, and is used for lighting a series of safety fuses in the desired sequence.
- (30) "Inhabited building" means a building regularly occupied in whole or in part as a habitation for human beings or any church, schoolhouse, railroad station, store, factory, or other structure where people are accustomed to assembly, but does not include any building or structure occupied in connection with the manufacture, transportation, storage or use of explosives.
- (31) "Magazine" means a storage place for explosives or detonators.
- (32) "Major electrical installation" means an assemblage of stationary electrical equipment for the generation, transmission, distribution or conversion of electric power.
- (33) "Misfire" means the complete or partial failure of a blasting charge to explode as planned.
- (34) "Overburden" means material of any nature, consolidated or unconsolidated, that overlies a deposit of useful materials or ores that are to be mined.
- (35) "Primer" or "booster" means a package or cartridge of explosives which is designated specifically to transmit detonation to other explosives and which does not contain a detonator.
- (36) "Qualified person" means, as the context requires:
- (a) An individual deemed qualified by the commissioner and designated by the operator to make tests and examinations; and
  - (b) An individual deemed by the commissioner to be qualified by training, education, and experience to perform electrical work, to maintain electrical equipment and to conduct examinations and make tests of electrical equipment used at the mine for which he is assigned such responsibility.
- (37) "Reverse-current protection" means a method or device used on direct-current circuits of equipment to prevent the flow of current in the reverse direction.
- (38) "Roll protection" means a framework or safety canopy to protect the vehicle operator if equipment should overturn.
- (39) "Safety can" means an approved container of not over five (5) gallons capacity having a spring-closing lid and spout cover.
- (40) "Safety fuse" means a train of powder enclosed in cotton, jut yarn, and waterproofing compounds which burns at a uniform rate and used for firing a cap containing the detonating compound, which in turn sets off the explosive charge.
- (41) "Safety switch" means a sectionalizing switch that also provides shunt protection in blasting circuits between the blasting switch and the shot area.
- (42) "Scaling" means removal of insecure material from a face or highwall.
- (43) "Secondary safety connection" means a second connection between a conveyance and rope, intended to prevent the conveyance from running away or falling in the event the primary connection fails.
- (44) "Semiconductive hose" means hose having an electrical resistance of not less than 5,000 ohms per foot and not more than two (2) megohms for its total length, used in pneumatic placement of blasting agents in bore holes.

(45) "Sprung hole" means a blasting hole chambered or enlarged to take an increased charge of explosives.

(46) "Stemming" means the placing of material on top of any charge of explosives.

(47) "Stray current" means that portion of a total electric current that flows through paths other than the intended circuits.

(48) "Substantial construction" means construction of such strength, material and workmanship that the object will withstand all reasonable shock, wear, usage and deterioration to which it will normally be subjected.

(49) "Suitable" means that which fits and has the qualities or qualifications to normally meet a given purpose, occasion, condition, function, or circumstance.

(50) "Travelway" means a passage, walk or way regularly used and designated for person to go from one (1) place to another while at work.

(51) "Wet drilling" means the continuous application of water to the back or bottom of the drill holes while drilling.

(52) "Working place" means any place in or about a mine where work is being performed. (SMS-1; 1 Ky.R. 847; eff. 5-14-1975; 20 Ky.R. 424; 796; eff. 9-22-1993; Crt eff. 6-27-2018.)